

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FREE SILVER COINAGE

Bland's Bill is to be Ordered Favorably Reported.

IT WILL PASS IN THE HOUSE

Silver to be Placed on an Equality With Gold—The Text of the Important Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The silver issue of the Fifty-second congress has been defined and the Bland free coinage bill is to be ordered favorably reported by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-morrow. This was formally decided upon by the free coinage members of the committee, and as a result of a series of conferences of free coinage men which closed to-day, it has been determined that not only shall the Bland bill be favorably reported, but that a speedy consideration be forced in the house. Free coinage men to-night claim that of the 332 members of the house, they will have 200 votes in favor of the bill. Ten or eleven of these, they say, will be republicans and the remainder democrats. Of the opponents to free coinage, about 40 will come from the democratic side.

The bill as it will be reported is substantially as follows:

SECTION 1. The unit of value in the United States will be the standard silver dollar as now coined, 412½ grains, standard silver, or a gold dollar, 23.2 grains, standard gold. The standard gold and silver coins of the United States, free of legal tender in the payment of all debts, and a legal tender of gold or silver bullion to the value of \$100 or more, standard fineness, shall be entitled to have the same struck into any other, third standard coins of the United States, free of charge, at the mints of the United States, or may deposit the same at such mints and receive therefor coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited, and the bullion to become the property of the government. Coin notes issued shall be in denominations not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, and shall be also legal tender.

SEC. 2. After the passage of this act it will be lawful to issue or reissue the gold or silver certificates or treasury notes provided for in the act of July 14, 1890. All such notes received in the treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, and the coin notes provided for in the first section issued in lieu thereof, provided this shall not alter the legal tender character of such notes now issued.

SEC. 3. Coin notes herein authorized may be reissued, but the amount at any time outstanding shall not be greater or less than the value of the coin and bullion at coinage value held in the treasury; said notes to be redeemed in coin on demand in the treasury or sub-treasury or the bullion deposited, be coined as fast as necessary for such redemptions.

SEC. 4. Any holder of full legal tender gold or silver coin of the United States, to the amount of \$100, may deposit the same at the treasury or any sub-treasury and receive therefor coin notes herein authorized.

SEC. 5. The act of July 14, 1890, is repealed.

SEC. 6. As soon as France shall reopen her mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at her present ratio of 155½ pounds of silver to be worth one pound of gold, Troy, it will be the duty of the president of the United States to make a public proclamation of the fact, whereupon said ratio shall be the legal ratio of the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 40 grains standard silver, and the law relating to the standard silver dollars of 412½ grains in the treasury or coming in therefor, are to be coined as fast as practicable into dollars of 40 grains, any gain arising therefrom to be accounted for into the treasury.

In an interview this evening, Bland said the bill is different from all others introduced in one particular; it contemplates converting of all our silver money, silver certificates and treasury notes issued, and gold certificates issued on gold into coin notes, redeemable in coin, thus converting our paper into bi-metallic paper. Instead of keeping up a distinction between gold and silver in our paper issues. This conforms to the idea of the coining of both metals on an equality with gold and silver free. The bill, he said, also differs from others in the provision about France. "It is claimed," said Mr. Bland, "that France will not resume free coinage now, because of the difference between our ratio of 16 to 1 and the French ratio of 15½ to 1, would cause all our silver to go to the French mint. There can no longer be a pretext on the part of France to coin silver free, because our ratio is different. Personally, I care little for this, but there are many people who think we ought to have a common ratio and I have no objection to it."

FAVORS FREE COINAGE.

Grangers Want the Measure Passed Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—At the hearing before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day Leonard R. Hone, representing the legislative committee of the National Grange, said the American farmer is asking that silver be restored to the position it occupied prior to 1873. An increased volume of money, he said, meant increased prices. He wanted congress to protect the legal tender qualification of money issued by the government so he could not be compelled to make his payments in one form of money alone.

Hone said the free coinage of silver would go a great way toward bringing it to a parity with gold. Even if all that was said against free silver coinage were true, the farmer would not lose anything, because there is no time when the farmer fared so well as in '65, when there was a depreciated currency. He favored free coinage for both gold and silver.

IN THE HOUSE.

More Talk on the Anti-Option Bill—Some Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mutchler's resolution directing inquiry as to the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks of Philadelphia, and the Maverick bank of Boston, was adopted. The resolution introduced directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the right of the secretary of the treasury to employ \$100,000 of the gold reserve for current expenditures, was referred.

The views of the New York produce exchange in regard to the proposed legislation against the sale of options, were presented to the house committee on agriculture to-day by Henry B. Neilland who read the protest of the exchange against the passage of the bill. The exchange approved of section 1 of the measure, defin-

ing options, but not of the other sections. He declared the remedy proposed by the bill for the legitimate method of trading in futures would involve in ruin the entire system under which the legitimate business of the various exchanges is prosecuted.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$485,735. Wheeler of Alabama said the necessity for the increase was for certain permanent improvements, including enlargement of the gas plant, improving sewerage, etc.

Dockery of Missouri said every man on the democratic side had joined in the chorus of the denunciation of the appropriations made by the billion dollar congress, and yet the first appropriation bill to come from the democratic committee carried \$54,000 more than the similar bill passed by the Fifty-first congress. He spoke at some length on the subject, and appealed to the democrats elected on a platform of reform to strike from the pending bill every provision not absolutely essential to the support of the academy. After further debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Free Coinage Bills—For the Grant Statue—Anti-Chinese Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Adverse reports were made by the finance committee of the senate to-day on the following bills: For the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, Stewart; increasing the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion; for retirement of national bank notes; free coinage of silver and the promotion of the international free coinage of silver, Plumb; making certain issues of money legal tender in payment of all debts, Kyle.

The first three bills with adverse reports were placed on calendar, and the last indefinitely postponed.

The senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for a monument and statue to General Grant was reported from the committee.

Sherman introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and it was referred to the committee on finance.

After a short executive session was held, at 3 o'clock, on motion of Harris, the business of the senate was suspended in order that fitting tribute be paid to the memory of Leonidas C. Houk, late representative from the state of Tennessee. Remarks in eulogy of the deceased member were made, and then the senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned till to-morrow.

FOREIGN PENSIONERS.

General Newberry's Bill Affects the People of Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A bill introduced by Representative Newberry of Illinois cutting off the pensions to foreigners and non-residents of the United States is becoming the subject of great international interest. Dispatches state that in one province of Canada alone, more than 1,300 people will be affected by the proposed legislation and General Newberry, himself, estimates foreign beneficiaries of the pensions law aggregate at least \$150,000. In an interview, General Newberry said that after the war, foreigners who had come here as soldiers of fortune, took advantage of the liberal pension laws and returned to their native country, where they have ever since lived, rearing families on the money paid them by the United States. It is not now nor was it ever, their purpose to return to this country, nor do their sons acknowledge allegiance to the United States. The pensioner himself takes advantage of his position to absolve himself from the duties of his home government and lives in ease and luxury off the bounty of the United States. He is a constant source of annoyance to our consuls abroad, demanding protection under our flag from duties owing to his own government. There are several thousand such pensioners living in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and our minister to Turkey says they are scattered all over Eastern Asia and Western Europe. We know many are living in Great Britain and Canada.

OUR MINERAL FIELDS.

A Bill Proposed for the Classification of Lands in Railway Grants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Dixon, Maj. Martin Maginnis and Land Commissioner Carter, with Representative Sweet of Idaho, held a long conference last night at the Albany, where Mr. Maginnis resides, to discuss the details of a bill to provide for the classification of mineral lands in railway grants. Mr. Dixon, whose ample knowledge about these matters renders his services of great value, has been looking into the constitutional questions involved. It is the expectation of the conferees that the bill will be completed in time to be introduced in the senate and house next Monday. There will be no time wasted after the bill is once in shape. The house is not yet so busy that it cannot give its careful attention to the matter, and it will be sure of early consideration in the senate.

Mrs. Dixon's weekly reception was this afternoon largely attended.

TO REDUCE DUTIES.

Resolutions Introduced Affecting the Provisions of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Weike of Illinois to-day introduced a series of resolutions, which have secured the approval of a number of democratic colleagues, declaring that the tariff is a tax and calling upon the ways and means committee to report as speedily as possible bills enlarging the free list and a reduction of the compensatory duties in accordance with the pledges of the party to the people, any deficiency in the revenues to be covered by a graduated income tax.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

General Flagler Appears Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—General Flagler, chief of the bureau of ordnance, appeared before the senate committee on coast defense this morning and urged the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast. Regarding the number of guns necessary for protection of the three principal ports on the Pacific, namely, San Diego, San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia river, General Flagler said, it would require 135 new steel guns and 100

new steel mortars. Relative to the defenses of San Francisco, the general said it was the present plan to mount 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages, larger guns to be placed in barbette and metal turrets. These disappearing carriages would cause a gun to disappear behind the gun and its personnel while loading and firing. In response to a question if the carriages for guns were already completed, General Flagler said none are now finished, but three weeks ago (evidently having in mind the Chilean affair) he was prepared, he said, to mount his mortars now on the Pacific coast.

Are Now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Canadian reciprocity commissioners, Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Sir John Thompson and Hon. George E. Foster arrived this afternoon, accompanied by W. G. Parmelee, assistant commissioner of customs for Canada, and Douglas Stuart, who will act as secretary. The commissioners will be received by Blaine to-morrow.

An Investigation Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house committee on rules to-day decided there should be an investigation made into the management of the pension office.

William N. Grinnell, who was to-day nominated for third assistant secretary of state, is a nephew of Vice President Morton.

An Adjournment Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The first adjournment resolution offered in the house in this session made its appearance to-day. It was offered by Bushnell of Wisconsin and provided for final adjournment of the first session Tuesday, May 31. It was referred to the committee on rules.

The Cook City Railway Project.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Vinedge is here looking out for the bill to grant the right of way through the Yellowstone park to the Cook City Railroad company. The territories committee of the senate is still unwilling to support the measure.

For a Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house committee on naval affairs to-day ordered the bill to provide for the construction of a dry dock at Algiers, La., favorably reported, with an amendment limiting the total cost to \$250,000.

Watson's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Watson of Georgia has introduced a bill to regulate the employment of private citizens to do work of guards. This bill is an indirect blow to the Pinkerton detective force.

Mrs. Dixon's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Dixon's weekly reception was held this afternoon and was largely attended. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Representative McCreary.

IN FAR-OFF HAWAII.

Preparing for the Coming Biennial Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of Feb. 2, received by steamer to-day, were to the effect that Hawaii is on the eve of the biennial elections, and the greatest activity prevailed. In the field are national reformers and liberals, led by Wilcox and Ashford, and the Native Sons of Hawaii, led by the cabinet ministers. Indications point to a liberal victory, which would place Wilcox and party in power. Their battle cry is "Hawaii for Hawaiians," and they advocate a proposed change in the present constitution and a new treaty with the United States. The annexation bubble seems to have been pricked, the attempt to make it a political question in the present campaign having failed.

Hawadai has been appointed minister of finance, vice J. Mott Smith, at present in Washington. It is likely that the latter will be appointed minister to the United States, to succeed the late Minister Carter.

TRIAL OF SAM'L.

The Officer Who Arrested Him Offers Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—In the Curtis murder trial to-day, Officer Bode testified that after the shooting, he saw a man running and overtook him and found it was the defendant. He took the nippers off Curtis' wrists and searched him and found only a small bottle of liquor in his overcoat pocket. Curtis talked to him on the way to the station, saying: "If I could recall that four hours," "My God, if I'd only been with my wife this wouldn't have happened." The officer did not see Curtis throw any pistol away; if he did throw one away, the officer said, he ought to have seen it, as he was not far behind him. He doesn't think Curtis ran over the ground where the pistol was found.

IN THE TABERNACLE.

Spurgeon's Remarks Viewed by Thousands of His Admirers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—From 7 o'clock this morning the body of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has been lying in state in the Metropolitan tabernacle, Spurgeon's church. Thirteen thousand persons viewed the body before 11 o'clock.

She Won't Be in the Rear.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9.—Owing to the failure of the legislature to provide for any state display at the world's fair, the governor this afternoon issued a proclamation calling a convention of all interested to meet at the state house on Feb. 22 for the purpose of appointing a commission to consider the expediency of raising, by popular subscription, an amount sufficient to defray the expense of a proper exhibit.

Bench Warrants Issued.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—Bench warrants have been ordered by Judge Nelson of the United States court for the arrest of all the principals in the Mississippi River Valley Lumber association, a corporation indicted by the grand jury for maintaining a lumber trust.

His Son and Daughter Missing.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9.—Max Axelrod, a Kansas City tailor, has arrived here in search of his young son and daughter, whom, he says, were abducted from his home last Tuesday. He traced them to this city.

WIT, WISDOM AND WINE

Denver Democrats Entertain Governor Boies in Style.

GOOD WORDS FOR GROVER

Vest Pronounces in His Favor—The Ex-President Sends a Letter in Which He Eulogizes Tilden.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Never in the history of Colorado was there a more brilliant scene than was witnessed by a tremendous crowd at the Broadway theater to-night at the banquet of the Greystone club in honor of Governor Boies. The scene in the interior of the theatre was a dazzling one. At the head of the table was the president of the club, McKinley, with Governor Boies and ex-Governor Crittenden in the places of honor, and upon either hand were ex-Governor Adams of Colorado, Hon. J. D. O'Brien of New Mexico, C. A. Clark of Iowa, Hon. Robert J. Smith of Chicago, ex-Governor Baker of Wyoming, ex-Governor Grant of Colorado, Hon. Caldwell Yeaman of Colorado, and many other distinguished gentlemen. President McKinley delivered the address of welcome for the Greystone club. Ex-Governor Adams of Colorado made a few remarks in answer to the toast, "The West in Politics," and Hon. J. D. O'Brien won the hearts of the fair sex by his reply to the toast, "The Ladies." The event of the evening was the reply to "The Democracy in 1892," by Governor Boies of Iowa. When the governor arose to speak there were applause and cheers, and it was a long time before he could proceed.

A large number of regrets were received.

Senator Vest wrote in part: "You refer to the interview with me published last November, in which I declared my preference for Mr. Cleveland as the candidate of our party. There has recently appeared a statement that I favored Hill, and without any disposition to foist my opinions upon the public as to matters not within the immediate sphere of my official duties, justice to the democratic party and myself demand a frank expression of my views. In private conversation I have often said, and now state publicly, I never sympathized with those who denounced David B. Hill as a traitor and who have been unable to see any good in his character and achievements. I have also said recent events satisfied me Mr. Cleveland could not carry the next New York delegation to the next democratic national convention, and Hill could do with it as he pleased. From this has originated the report. I never wavered in my earnest desire for the election of Cleveland, although recent events have satisfied me that the chance of his nomination is greatly diminished.

"When I was in New York last fall I was impressed by what I saw and heard that Tammany leaders would abandon opposition to Cleveland and support him for the presidential nomination. That impression was entirely removed by the speaker-ship contest, in which the determination of Tammany and other eastern democratic managers fully developed to defeat Cleveland at all hazards. The same reasons which caused me to earnestly hope Mills would be elected speaker, the keeping of the tariff reform as a campaign issue, lead me to support Cleveland.

"Nor do I agree with Governor Hill that the tariff law of 1883 should be re-enacted. It seems to me that the ways and means committee of the house should report the general purport of a bill representing the position of the democratic party. Raw material should be put on the free list and duties reduced on all the necessities of life to the lowest rates. At the same time bills should be reported attacking in detail the most flagrant and oppressive features of the McKinley act, so the fight should rage on the right, left and center, and the republican senate be compelled to meet the issue squarely."

Vest continued: "Our party now is practically united on the tariff, but hopelessly divided on the silver question. The only difference between Cleveland and Hill as to silver is that the former has left a doubt in his position, while the latter's friends are even unable to understand him."

Vest adds that notwithstanding the clamor which will be raised that it is base to surrender to eastern money power, and cowardly the betrayal of western interest, he (Vest) declares deliberately that if free coinage be made an issue by the democrats in congress or by the national democratic convention it means a division.

In conclusion Vest says: "The nomination of Cleveland seems to be a just and logical result of the present political conditions, but the life of the democratic party depends on the fortunes of no one man. The managers and tactics of those of whom I am not one, have determined he shall not be nominated, any I know enough of them and their conventions to be certain they will achieve their purposes. New York is necessary to the success of the presidential election, and nothing will be more disastrous than the nomination of Hill over Cleveland, followed by a bitter factional fight in the Empire state, and widespread discontent among democrats throughout the country."

Vest says if the nominee is to come from New York, Roswell P. Flower is the strongest power. If, however, the controlling element of New York democracy persists in forcing Hill upon the party, a candidate should come from the West. In that event Hill's personal preference would be William R. Morrison of Illinois, but Palmer, Carlisle, Gray or Boies would demand the full democratic vote. The letter of Vest created great excitement.

Governor Crittenden's reply to the toast, "Missouri Ever Faithful," created an impression. He advised abatement of zeal for silver during the session of congress, and urged attention in the direction of the tariff. He declared himself a Cleveland man. Hon. Charles A. Clark of Iowa responded to "The State of Iowa," ex-Governor Baxter of Wyoming to "Our Youngest Sister," Hon. Caldwell Yeaman of Colorado to "The Colorado Democracy," Hon. Robert J. Smith of Chicago to "The

THIS IS THE LATEST OUT

Blaine Said to be About to Resign His Seat in the Cabinet.

HE IS TIRED OF PUBLIC LIFE

Quiet and Rest is Now Desired by the Noted Statesman. So at Least Says a Chicago Paper.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The *Daily News* in the morning print a Washington special, saying: "The announcement by Mr. Blaine that he will not be a candidate for the presidency is about to be followed by another announcement of more importance. Mr. Blaine will resign his position in the cabinet of President Harrison and retire from public life to the quiet he so much desires and which his health imperatively demands."

For this statement the *Daily News'* correspondent asserts he has authority.

ANTI-MONOPOLY FARMERS.

It Is Said They Are About to Be Cornered by a Monster Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The *Inter Ocean* will publish to-morrow a two-column expose of an alleged scheme whereby the National Cordage trust, through connivance with a number of leading alliance officials, is attempting to get control of not only all the present alliance stores in the country, but about 4,000 additional ones that the trust proposes starting. Statements are made by D. M. Fulwiler, state business agent for the alliance in Illinois, E. E. Whipple of the Whipple Harrow company, St. Johns, Mich., and William Deering & Sons, Chicago, that place certain prominent alliance leaders in a compromising position. Alonzo Wardell, a member of the national executive committee of the Farmers' alliance and Industrial association admits, so the *Inter Ocean* says, that he is hired by the National Union agency, through which the cordage company is operating, and also admitted to E. E. Whipple that he thought the National Cordage company is behind or largely interested in the National Union, as he (Wardell) knew that Mr. Waterbury, the National Cordage company's president, gave his check to the Union company last summer for \$125,000 and he (Wardell) had it in his possession several days showing the "boys" while in New York last June.

IT WAS A BIG SALE.

Horses Purchased From the Woodward & Shunklin Sale.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 9.—Fifty-five horses were sold to-day at the Woodward & Shunklin sale for \$89,465. The following were among the horses sold: Sweetness, by Alcazar, \$2,700; Yazoo, by Harold, \$1,025; Index, by Jay Bird, \$1,800; Windward, by Onward, J. S. Moore, Sully, Iowa, \$1,000; Charmion, by Eagle Bird, \$1,125; Nutwood, by Nutwood, \$1,725; Corsette, by Lord Russell, \$1,100; Time Medium, by Happy Medium, \$2,400; Minnie McGregor, by Robert McGregor, \$1,350; Minnie King, by Manbrino King, \$1,375; Baromet, by Jay Bird, \$1,150; Albert S., by Wilkes Boy, \$1,725; Red Robin, by Red Wilkes, \$1,600; Red Queen, by Red Wilkes, \$1,600; Mankato, by Robert McGregor, \$1,100; Storm Bird, by Lord Russell, \$1,000; Amund, by Red Wilkes, \$1,250; Nellie Mason, by Onward, P. Traas, Eau Claire, \$3,500; Tom Exum, by Onward, \$1,375; Burglar, by Onward, E. Clark, Eau Claire, Wis., \$1,000; Diverge, by Dispatch, \$2,300; Topoka, by Onward, H. J. Marbold, Greenville, Ill., \$1,000; Norther, by Onward, \$1,125; Position, by Alcelyte, W. H. Moore, Philadelphia, \$10,000.

THE TWO GOVERNORS.

Thayer Talks About His Meeting With Governor Boyd.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—Ex-Governor Thayer of Nebraska and party were in the city this morning, en route to Texas. The ex-governor told a reporter about his meeting with Governor Boyd yesterday. "When Governor Boyd entered my office," said he, "I approached him and extended my hand. He did not offer to take it, and I inquired of him, 'Am I to understand, sir, that you decline to shake hands with me?' He replied that I might so understand. 'Well, sir,' I said, 'I want you to understand this matter is of entire indifference to me.' Thayer expressed the opinion that the plans being formed by Boyd and other democrats would, if carried out, be disastrous to the republicans. He thought the legislature would "Michiganize" the state, which means a loss of some presidential electors to the republicans.

Harrison in No Hurry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president has not yet given serious attention to the question of filling the vacancy on the United States supreme bench, caused by the death of Bradley, but is expected to do so in a few weeks.

Full of Free Gold.

BOULDER, Colo., Feb. 9.—Another big strike of ore is reported from the Copper Rock, the vein being four feet, and pieces of rock from the top being almost full of free gold. A rush is being made for the new diggings.

Trouble Looked For.

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Feb. 9.—Advices from Guatemala state that military officers are provoking street brawls, and it is feared it is the intention of President Barrillas to declare a state of siege and so continue in power.

It May Cause Trouble.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the city council to-night, an ordinance was passed revoking all franchises granted the Union Pacific by the city and ordering all tracks immediately torn up on city property.

Three Burned to Death.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—The home of Mr. Rothchild at Mattawa burned early this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that Mrs. Rothchild and two children were burned to death.

Foreign Bank Fails.

BRISBANE, Feb. 9.—The Queensland Deposit and Building bank has suspended.

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Full of Free Gold.

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